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IN AMERICA

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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DEVOTED TO SCIENTIFIC BEE-CULTURE AND THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF PURE HONEY.

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CORRESPONDENCE

For the American Bee Journal.

Preparing Bees for Winter.

DAVID HIGBEE.

Last fall I had 7 colonies in Langstroth hives; 3 were made with double walls and building paper between the walls, and to fill the space excelsior was packed in closely. All my hives, except one, were packed by the use of chaff in the upper part of the hives, at least 5 inches thick, also 1 or 2 frames on each side of the brood-nest were removed, to be again returned in the spring, and chaff packed on the sides in their places. The 3 hives (not double-walled) I also packed as above and covered over with slough grass. The others I did not so cover.

I made a mistake with the single-walled hives in placing them only 4 inches from the ground. When the deep snow drifts filled my garden in February where the bees were, and began to melt, before I was aware of it the water had risen 3 inches high above the entrances of the single-walled hives that were covered with the hay. I made every effort to secure drainage, but found the hives were frozen fast in solid ice which I could not remove without destroying the hives, and inasmuch as the bees were supposed by me to be smothered, I abandoned them as lost and did not go near them again until April 1, when they were standing in a pool of snow-water 2 inches over the alighting-boards. I then opened them from the top, when I was astonished to not only find them alive but in good condition, and full of hatching brood above the water-line. They have been in better condition than any of my bees all the season. The others came

out well, except the one not packed in chaff, which was very weak, although in good condition in the fall, having yielded 75 pounds of surplus comb honey last year.

I found in all my hives that the chaff next to the frames was dry, but nearly rotten on the top, from accumulated moisture; this suggests to me the apparent necessity of a little top ventilation. From the fact that my bees did well for 2 months with the bottom entrance frozen shut, I conclude it is not essential.

This fall I will set my bees one foot above ground, and pack as before. How about lime over the chaff to absorb this moisture? This has been a

Biographical—Dr. N. P. Allen.

Dr. Allen was born in Cumberland Co., Ky., April 30, 1830, was reared in Warren county, Ky., and educated in the common schools and academies of the county. He received his professional education at the Ohio Dental College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1851-52. In 1855 he married Miss Kate E. Edmonds, of Glasgow, Ky., and has lived upon a farm ever since, his health not allowing him to be confined in a dentist's office. It being necessary for him to spend much of his time in active exercise in the open air, he devoted his time to agriculture, bee-

He has spent much time in the study of bee-culture, but has never had any interest in patent hives or the sale of any apian tools, and has spent much time and money in spreading a knowledge of rational bee-keeping among the bee-keepers of his locality and State. He has never failed to attend the bee-keepers' conventions of his county, district, or State. He has traveled in Kentucky and other States, in the interest of apiculture. The Doctor has given his whole energy and influence to develop the honey resources of the country, and without reward or pecuniary advantage, except the thought that he has been instrumental in dispelling, to some degree, ignorance and superstition in regard to the cultivation of the honey bee, and in seeing thousands of pounds of pure honey gathered, where none was gathered before.

The honors conferred upon him were not of his seeking, neither did he expect any consideration for the lively interest he has taken in the progress of American apiculture. *

For the American Bee Journal.

Getting Bees off the Combs.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

On page 222, H. F. B. wished to know how to get bees from the combs. He said "we are told to shake them off, but there must be a particular way to shake them that I do not know of, for that plan to answer." I always shake the combs to get the majority of the bees off, and with the blacks every bee can be shaken off.

To do this, place the ends of the frame on the ends of the 2 middle fingers of each hand, and then, with a quick upward stroke, throw the ends of the frame against the ball, or thick part of the hand, at the base of the thumb. As the frame strikes the hand let the hands give a sudden downward motion, which makes the shock still greater. As the frame strikes the fingers again it is thrown back against the hand, and so on till all, or nearly all of the bees are off. The principle is that the bee is on her guard all the while to keep from falling off, thus holding on tenaciously so as not to be easily shaken off. By the sudden stopping of the upward, and a quick downward motion, the bees are thrown off their guard and dislodged from the comb. I do not remember of even having broken a comb by shaking it, as above described. Now, if we disturb the Italians, causing them to fill themselves with honey, they can then be shaken from the combs about as easily as black bees. But even if we cannot afford time to wait till they are filled with honey, 4-5 of them can be shaken off. To get off the remainder I take a turkey or goose quill and trim down the feather edge about $\frac{1}{2}$ on the wide side, and with this I have no trouble in getting off those remaining, without irritating them. Of course it will appear a little awkward at first, but will soon be found easy enough.

Bordino, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1881.



Truly Yours
N P Allen

very poor honey season in this locality; I do not hear of any one yet securing any surplus. I only made one new swarm this year, as I was all the time waiting for the honey season to set in.

My bees are Italians and are in good condition and very strong, with plenty of brood but scarcely any honey; this has been the poorest year in the 20 that I have been in the bee business. I am delighted with your JOURNAL; could not think of doing without the Weekly, but must beg leave to say that I like the old form better, as I wish always to bind it. The old form is better for the library shelves and for perusal.

Avoca, Iowa, Aug. 4, 1881.

culture, and the rearing of fine stock—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

In 1874 he called the bee-keepers in Southern Kentucky together at his residence, where the Southern Kentucky Bee-keepers' Society was organized, and he was elected the first President of the Society, and was re-elected for 3 successive years, after which he refused to accept the office any longer. He became the Secretary from that time until it was merged into the State Society, at Louisville, Ky., Oct., 1880.

He was elected President of the Kentucky State Society, in Louisville, and also of the North American Bee-keepers' Society, at Cincinnati, in 1880.

For the American Bee Journal.

The Rearing and Mating of Queens.

G. W. DEMAREE.

This subject will never grow old and tiresome as long as there is room for improvement. I have read with much interest the several articles that have appeared in the JOURNAL from time to time, giving the methods and experience of the writers, touching this subject. To rear good queens we are told that we must select our colony to rear our queens from, and another to furnish the drones to fertilize them, and we are ready for business. This looks quite business-like, and, doubtless, would answer well enough if the apiarist resided in some secluded spot, where the wing of the honey bee had never fanned the air. To say that there are no "black bees in the vicinity" does not quite cover the grounds. There are hybrids in every vicinity where both races have existed. Though the black race may long since have been banished, they have left their blood behind.

With just one colony to furnish drones, their being other drones in the vicinity, the apiarist could just as reasonably expect his queens to be struck by lightning as to expect them to mate, with certainty, with the few drones that his one colony furnishes. Of course such proceedings would answer better very early in the spring and late in the fall, when there are few drones in existence.

Mr. A. I. Root tells us that he has had queens mated at a time when he could see no drones, and I have seen something very nearly like it myself. If I wanted queens to breed from I would not give much for them after they had taken such a fearful chance for purely mating, unless I could thoroughly test them myself, both as to their worker and queen posterity. At the risk of being charged with heresy, I avail myself of this opening to say that careful experiment has convinced me that there are not a few queens whose worker posterity are "well-marked" that, nevertheless, bear hybrid royal daughters. Hence, if our object is to rear pure queens and bees, we must be on the continual watch for taint of blood. Years ago I introduced, in the vicinity in which I reside, the Italian bees. They were a great curiosity in those days. I set them up somewhat remote from other bees, and in my innocence of bee knowledge pertaining to the habits of queens in their mating season (though I knew something of bees in other respects), I expected to build up an Italian apiary without any difficulty. I went to work to rear queens, and why should I not succeed? I had a fine lot of drones issuing from 1 or 2 colonies every day, and was as well off in this respect as those breeders who "select one colony" to produce their drones. Well do I remember my disappointment and disgust when I watched for the first hatching bees of my young queens to find them all hybrids. I concluded that a lottery ticket was about as reliable as a purely mated queen, under the circumstances. Nevertheless, I learned something in the meantime, and changed my tactics. I paid no further attention to the mating of queens, but gave all my attention to pure queens and consequently pure drones. And when the time came that I had pure drones flying from 15 or 20 colonies, my labors began to be rewarded. My queens were mated with pure drones, and it is now no trouble for me to rear queens that will bear the test of purity.

If any person will give the subject of mating of queens the time and attention necessary to get a pretty fair idea of the habits of queens and drones in their mating season, his faith in "3" faint bands and purity of blood generally will certainly undergo some diminution. A week ago I undertook to watch (as I have often done) a fine young queen, and see all that could be seen in connection with her wedding flight. I found her to be a consummate flirt. Notwithstanding the

air was ringing with the hum of thousands of bustling drones, this queen made 8 trips into the air, aggregating about 70 minutes of time. On her last tour she was gone 25 minutes; her bees became very restless, and I "trembled" for her safety, but she gladdened the hearts of the ushers at the threshold by flaunting her wedding certificate as she entered the "queen's palace."

Christiansburg, Ky.

From Psyche.

Insect Life During Winter.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

The condition of our vertebrate animals in winter, and also the functional condition of their organs, have been well studied and are pretty well understood. That most of them require more carbonaceous food at this season, as this ministers to the special kind of nutrition which supplies animal heat, is a well recognized fact. It has long been known that some vertebrates hibernate, in which state they respire very slowly, and so are able to live even though the heart does circulate unoxidized blood.

The functional activity of the organs in this case is reduced to the minimum, and so nutrition is almost abated, and no food is required other than that stored up in the adipose tissue. But even though these animals do live so slowly, with too severe and long continued cold they often lose even this little vitality and perish.

Physiologists have determined that tissues and organs, whether *in situ* or removed from the body, will maintain their vitality for a long time, and often indefinitely, if kept in a cold atmosphere, though all functional activity is for the time held in abeyance. I myself have exposed hens' eggs, while in the process of incubation, to a temperature little above 0° C., until I had good reason to believe that the hearts of the embryo chicks had ceased to beat. I then replaced the eggs under the brooding hen, when with the return of heat came also a resumption of development. Very likely the same explanation may rightly account for the retarded development in many tadpoles that pass the winter in an immature state. Most frogs develop fully in summer, and pass the winter in a mature state. Yet we not infrequently find tadpoles in mid-winter, or large ones at the very dawn of spring.

If all animals have had a common origin (and can any biologist doubt it?), we may expect that the phenomena observed among invertebrates will closely resemble the peculiarities which we note in our study of the higher forms.

The effects of cold to stay or retard development among insects, though perhaps not so long and closely studied as have been the same influences as they worked to modify development among the vertebrates, will be found, I feel quite sure, to act in a very similar way.

The winter of 1874-75 was one of the most severe ever experienced in the northern United States. In the month of February of that year, the temperature fell below zero of the Fahrenheit scale (-17.8° C.), at Lansing, Mich., twenty-one times. The mercury showed -20° F. (-28.9° C.) on 8 different days, and -30° F. (34.4° C.) twice. Surely this was a good time to study the effects of cold on insect life.

The codling moth insect (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), as is well known, passes the winter in the larval state, protected only by a slight silken cocoon, and some bark scale, crevice, or similar covering. The spring following the severe season just referred to I found that nearly all these larvæ that had passed the winter out-doors about the apple trees were dead, a circumstance I have never observed at any other time. The fact that this mortality was not due to parasites, that there was no climatic peculiarity during that winter other than the cold, especially as the larvæ in cellars and

kitchens were healthy and lively, points strongly to the severe cold as the cause of this welcomed mortality. If this inference is correct, we must conclude that insects which freeze up in winter may succumb to very severe cold.

Farmers long since observed that clover sward ploughed in autumn, and planted to corn the following spring, was less liable to be attacked by cut-worms, than when ploughed in spring, and immediately planted. This has led to the very general belief among farmers, which view is adopted by several noted entomologists, that exposure to the cold, especially to alternate freezing and thawing, is what destroys the cut-worms. During the very severe winter already referred to, I subjected some cut-worms—larvæ of species of *Agrotis*—to intense cold, and to alternate cold and heat, which seemed in no wise to injure them. Others were exposed very much as they would be by fall ploughing, and yet passed the winter in safety. The farmers are doubtless correct in thinking that fall ploughing is a protection against these marauding cut-worms; but wrong in their explanation. Exposure to insectivorous birds and not to cold is the more probable solution, especially as frequent cultivation of the land in autumn and spring, when birds are plenty, is found to greatly augment the destruction of insects.

The late Mr. Quinby, in his work on bee-keeping, states that the larvæ of the bee-moth (*Galleria cereana*) cannot survive exposure to the cold; that if these larvæ are removed from the hive and its genial heat, during the winter, they surely die. Mr. G. M. Doolittle reports that he has observed these bee-moth caterpillars in exposed positions, and that they have survived even the present rigorous winter of 1880-81. I have often noticed these larvæ and the chrysalids, which have passed the winter in cold rooms outside the hives. Still from the natural surroundings of these insects we may easily believe that they have developed a constitution more susceptible to the cold than insects whose habits bring more exposure.

Mr. W. H. Edwards has shown how the development of butterflies may be retarded by the cold. The bearing of these experiments upon the formation of different broods of a species and characteristic markings of each brood is of very great interest.

Among honey bees of the genus *Apis*, we note peculiarities in respect to cold, which, like their habits and instincts, seem to separate them widely from most other insects, and strongly remind us of the vertebrates. Most insects freeze up in winter, so that all their functional activities are held in abeyance, ready to start into action at the touch of revivifying warmth, which ever comes with returning spring. A few of the higher ones really hibernate. There is a slight activity of the tissues which is sustained by the stored-up fat cells of the body. The species of *Apis*, on the other hand, remain active, take food, and resemble more closely the higher vertebrates. In a nearly uniform temperature of from 3° to 8° C. the domestic honey bees remain very quiet, take but little food, and only move as the cold outside of the cluster impels them to crowd towards the center, or as the absence of food in any part of the hive impels the whole cluster to change its position. If the temperature outside the hive is maintained within the limits mentioned above, the bees will eat so little, and there will be so little dis-assimilation in the body, that all the excrementitious substances, except such as pass off with the breath—and this is very slight at such times—are easily and safely held in the intestines for so long a space as 5 or 6 months. But if the temperature immediately without the hive is for any considerable period lowered much below the point mentioned above, the bees attempt to increase the animal heat by action, and by increased consumption of honey, which among vertebrates is typical as a heat-producing food. This leads to an excessive accumula-

tion of fecal matter within the intestines, which consists of the undigested food and the waste products which are the resultant of functional activity. In this condition, bees must soon fly forth to void their feces, which in normal circumstances they only do on the wing, or soon they will be attacked by fatal dysentery. The above is undoubtedly the rightful explanation of the exceeding mortality among bees the past winter. In many parts of the more northern States, bees have been confined to their hives for 5 months, and in almost all cases where they have not been protected from the severe cold, they have died. Those wintered in suitable cellars are safe and healthy, and many protected out-doors by a thick wall of chaff about their hives are saved from death. I have found by weighing the honey in the fall and in the spring, that bees kept in the right temperature during the past winter have consumed never more than 10 pounds (4 Kg. 5) of honey to the colony, while all colonies exposed to the severe cold have taken twice that amount. The former wintered well, the latter have sickened and died.

If bees are confined in winter, and the temperature be raised much above 10° C., the heat becomes a serious irritant, and the bees, unless their hives are very well ventilated, and unless they are soon enabled to fly out from their hives, will speedily die.

It is an interesting fact that bees require only the carbo-hydrates for food in winter. They will winter better on clear honey or even pure cane sugar than when well supplied with the nitrogenous pollen. I think the reason of this is, that in the first case they are prevented from the activity which follows upon brood-rearing, and breeding can only be carried on when there is pollen in the hive.

We see then that our honey bees are not dormant in winter, but that, in our colder climates they are Othello-like, and with their occupation gone; and shut in by the rigor of the season, they only eat the small amount necessary to the bated activity of their bodily functions.

For the American Bee Journal.

Top Storing, Separators, etc.

GREINER BROS.

Since writing, July 2, our bees have changed the programme materially. When the basswood began to secrete honey, about the middle of July, they went to work in the top sections in good earnest, and with partially filled sections from the sides as inducements, they have done and are doing a remarkable season's work. We have tiered up 3 and 4 half stories, each of from 30 to 32 pounds, on many of our colonies, besides the finished sections we have taken from the sides. Of course we cannot yet give a report of the season's crop; honey is still coming in, and is likely to continue for some time, for buckwheat has hardly commenced.

On page 234 Mr. Heddon explains why bees do and do not attach to different materials; his theory sounds right enough, but does not stand investigation. We claim, and Mr. Heddon will agree with us, that the material has little to do with the attaching of comb, bees being incapable of doing so, on account of hardness of material, is argument only. If Mr. Heddon will look around and see how nicely bees attach the edges of combs in 4-sided glass boxes, how solid they brace up things in glass dishes, such as fruit jars, tumblers, globes, etc., a material at least as hard as tin or a coat of paint, he will hardly claim that their incapability tends to make tin better suited for separators than wood. By Mr. Root's recommendation we painted, the first season, about 1/2 of our separators; we could not see any difference, and as plain wood gave such complete satisfaction, we never painted thereafter.

What keeps bees from attaching combs to separators is "nature's in-

clination and man's ingenuity; "leave your guides away or turn them square against the separators, and they will find as good a chance to attach their first scale for a brace on tin as on wood, or any other material. Nature seems to teach them that small quantities of honey, such as is stored in the commonly used sections of the present day, are sufficiently supported by being attached at the edges. We often find the side combs in the brood chamber attached sidewise; the combs being large and generally filled to a great extent with honey, bees deem it necessary to strengthen them by attaching braces to the sides of the hives. Naples, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1881.

CONVENTION NOTES

For the American Bee Journal.

Barren Co., Ky., Convention.

The Barren Co., Ky., Bee-Keepers' Society met at Allen's school house, July 30, 1881, pursuant to adjournment. The President called to order, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The roll was called, and several names were added. The following subjects were then discussed:

The Best Method of Protecting Bees in Winter.

N. H. Holman said that bees should always have protection of some kind; he preferred to put a box over the hive 4 or 5 inches larger each way than the hive, leaving the entrance open, with straw well packed between the box and the hive, and well covered to keep dry.

J. W. Scrivner had frequently lost bees for want of winter protection, and would advise protection of some kind.

H. C. Davis would recommend putting the hives on a bench or platform, 6 or 8 inches high, facing the southeast; putting up boards or planks on the northwest, for wind-breaks; then pack with crab grass all around and under the hive, except the front, contract the entrance, cover the hive well to keep it dry, removing all combs from the top story and fill up with old clothes, rags, or chaff cushions. This should all be done early, before winter sets in.

Dr. Allen preferred wintering on the summer stands. He protects his bees by keeping them strong in numbers with plenty of stores, with chaff cushions on the quilts in the upper story; he lost one out of 40 last winter.

When and How Shall We Feed?

J. T. Gray never had to feed much; his bees generally had stores enough to winter on, but would prefer feeding good sealed honey, if they have not honey sufficient for winter.

H. C. Davis: If bees have less than 20 pounds of honey to the colony they should be fed on sugar syrup in the fall, after storing ceases, by placing syrup in an oyster can, with the top covered with muslin, turned bottom upwards on the frames.

Dr. Allen had learned to make his bees self-sustaining by feeding them sealed honey, beginning about the last of February or the 1st of March, and continuing until honey is plenty in the flowers, on honey removed from the hives the fall previous, for that purpose.

The President then appointed as committee on apian supplies, J. M. Holman, R. J. Parker and W. V. Greer; and on subjects for discussion at next session, J. H. Adams, H. C. Davis, N. H. Holman and J. W. Scrivner. On motion the meeting adjourned.

At 2 p. m. the President called to order and the committee on apian supplies reported the following articles on exhibition: Two samples of honey by Dr. Allen (peach and white clover); the clover honey is of superior quality both in color and taste;

also one by I. N. Greer, which was very nice; a lot of Bingham smokers, which we consider the best in use; one of Peet's introducing cages, exhibited by Dr. Allen, recommended to be good for the purpose for which it is intended; one case of bees by I. N. Greer, which we consider nice Italian bees; this race of bees we recommend as being in every particular superior to the old race of black bees; copies of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, also *Gleanings*, both of which we take pleasure in recommending to bee-keepers. J. M. Holman, R. J. Parker, W. V. Greer, Com.

On motion the report was adopted and committee discharged.

The committee on subjects for discussion at the next session reported the following: 1. What is the best plan to prepare bees for winter, to prevent dysentery in the spring? 2. Which is better, natural or artificial swarming? 3. Would it be profitable for every farmer to keep 10 or 12 colonies of bees, or is there any fear of being over-stocked? 4. Which is the most profitable, extracted or comb honey? J. H. Adams, N. H. Holman, J. W. Scrivner and H. C. Davis, Com. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

How to Prevent Drone Brood.

J. H. Adams said, keep all drone comb away from the brood-nest.

H. C. Davis said, to prevent bees from building drone comb they should be supplied with worker foundation.

Can We Manage Bees so that the Moth Worm will not Destroy Them?

J. H. Adams said since the introduction of the movable frame hive bees could doubtless be kept free from moth. If we keep Italians or hybrids and keep them strong, we shall have no trouble with moth; if we have them in our weak colonies, we can raise the frames and kill them.

H. C. Davis: The best plan to prevent moth is to remove all combs not occupied by the bees, and, if necessary, smoke them and give them back to the bees just as fast as they need them, but no faster.

The President then stated that the Kentucky State Bee-Keepers' Convention would be held in Louisville on Oct. 12, and appointed J. H. Adams and J. M. Holman as delegates to attend that Convention. Dr. Allen then delivered an interesting address on the pleasures and profits of bee-keeping.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted: *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the citizens in the vicinity of Allen's school house, and especially the ladies, for their excellent entertainment. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the *Glasgow Times*, *Farmers' Home Journal*, and the *BEE JOURNAL*.

On motion, the Society then adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in April, 1882. The place of meeting was not designated, but is to be published in time for the meeting.

I. N. GREER, Pres.

J. M. HOLMAN, Sec.

Bee-Keepers' Union.—The Eastern New York Bee-Keepers' Union Association, will hold their eighth semi-annual Convention on Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1881, at 10 a. m., at Knowersville, N. Y. All bee-keepers are invited to attend. W. D. WRIGHT, Pres.

N. D. WEST, Sec.

The Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in Chicago, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 25 and 26. All bee-keepers are cordially invited to attend. It is desired to make this one of the most interesting conventions ever held in the United States. C. C. MILLER, M. D., Pres.

C. C. COFFINBERRY, Sec.

The Eastern Michigan bee-keepers' Association will hold its fall meeting in Detroit, Oct. 4, in the Y. M. C. A. hall, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. B. WEED, Sec.

TWELFTH CONVENTION OF THE North American Bee Keepers' Society

TO BE HELD IN THE
Odd Fellows' Temple, Lexington, Ky.,
COMMENCING ON

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1881.

Lexington, Ky., being a central point, the Executive Committee hope to have a large attendance from the North, South, East and West, and from Canada, and that the 12th annual meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society will be the most interesting meeting that the bee-keepers of the United States have ever held.

Notice to Vice Presidents.

I desire to say to the Vice Presidents of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, that I wish each one would send me a report of bees and honey in their respective States, as it is customary for the Vice Presidents to make such reports at the annual meeting of our Society. I hope that none of them will fail to do so. I would be glad to meet them at the Convention, and become personally acquainted with them. Programmes will be sent to them for distribution to the bee-keepers of their States. N. P. ALLEN, Pres.

Report of Committee of Arrangements.

The Convention will be held in the Odd Fellows' Temple, East Main Street, between Market and Mulberry Streets.

The special reduced rates at hotels are as follows: St. Nicholas hotel, directly opposite the Odd Fellows' Temple, \$1.40 per day; Ashland House, \$1.50 per day; New Phoenix hotel, \$2.50 per day (regular rate). All of the above are first-class hotels. Parties desiring private board, at \$1 per day, can address a postal card to W. Williamson, Lexington, Ky.

Railroad fares are as follows: C. H. & D. Railroad, to Cincinnati; Dayton & Michigan, to Cincinnati; C. H. & Indianapolis, to Cincinnati; Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago to Cincinnati; Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis, all full fare one way, one cent per mile returning. Cincinnati Southern Railroad, Cincinnati to Lexington and return, \$4; all intermediate or local stations 2½ cents per mile each way; from Chattanooga to Lexington and return, 2 cents per mile each way. Kentucky Central Railroad and Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, all stations between Cincinnati to Lexington and Mount Sterling and Lexington, 3½ cents per mile each way; Louisville C. & Lexington R. R., 2½ cents per mile each way.

A letter from the general passenger agent says: "At the time the Convention meets the Exposition in Louisville will be in full blast, and you can take advantage of the low rates made to the Mammoth Cave at that time." The regular rates to parties of 25 is \$5.50 for the round trip; but no doubt the excursion rate will be far below this figure. When a party of 10 is formed, the hotels and proprietors of the Cave make a reduction of 25 per cent. off regular rates, which are: Hotel, \$3 per day; Grand Route in Cave, nearly 20 miles, \$3 each, including guides, etc.; Short Route, nearly 8 miles, \$2; Chief City, 5 miles, \$1; Mammoth Dome, 3 miles, \$1; White's Cave, 2 miles, \$1; the Grand Route includes all.

We should be pleased to receive a postal card from all who think they will attend, with suggestions that may be of interest. If 100 or more wish to visit "High Bridge," the highest bridge in the world, at the low rate of 50 cents for the round trip, they may do so. This bridge is situated 23 miles south of Lexington, on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and spans the Kentucky river, surrounded with romantic scenery of natural beauty. If found necessary the Convention can adjourn on Friday morning, the 8th, at 10.30, as the train leaves Lexington for High Bridge at 11.30, and returns at 3.21, giving about 2 hours at the bridge; those going north to Cincinnati need not leave the train.

The Cincinnati and Louisville Expositions will both be in progress. Those who can possibly do so are cordially invited to attend the Ky. State Bee-Keepers' Convention, which meets in Louisville Exposition Building, Oct. 12.

CHAS. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.

WM. WILLIAMSON, Lexington, Ky.

Those sending articles for exhibition will please prepay freight or express charges, and send plain directions how to be returned; if desirous of selling them, attach a card stating the lowest price in plain figures. I will cheerfully and impartially attend to exhibiting queens, bees, hives, and other implements for the apian, of any kind, free of charge. I will exercise all due care, but will not be responsible for losses of queens or bees by death or accident. WM. WILLIAMSON.

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

MORNING SESSION.

10 to 12.—Convention called to order. Reading minutes of the last meeting. Reading of correspondence. Calling the roll of members for last year, payment of annual dues, receiving new members, and distribution of Badges. President's Annual Address. Reports of Secretaries, Treasurer, Standing Committees and Vice Presidents.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1 to 5.—Appointment of committee to nominate officers for the coming year, to report Thursday morning.

Addresses to be Followed by Discussion.

The New Bees—

Prof. A. J. Cook, Lansing, Mich.

Foul Brood among Bees—

C. F. Muth, Cincinnati, O.

Can Honey be made a Staple Product?—

C. C. Coffinberry, Chicago, Ill.

Report of honey crop for 1881.

EVENING SESSION.

7 to 9.—Receiving new members.

Miscellaneous business.

Addresses to be Followed by Discussion.

Wintering—C. J. Robinson, Richford, N. Y.

Progressive Bee-Keeping; or the Stepping-Stones toward Perfection—

Thomas G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.

The rest of the evening will be devoted to a social interchange of views between those present on any topics desired.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

MORNING SESSION.

9 to 12.—Report of nominating committee. Election of officers and Installation.

Addresses to be Followed by Discussion.

In-Breeding—P. P. Collier, Mexico, Mo.

Bee-Culture—past, present and prospective—

Rev. L. Johnson, Walton, Ky.

The Different Races of the Honey Bee, and their Geographical Distribution—

Dr. J. P. H. Brown, Augusta, Ga.

How to Prevent Swarming—

C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

Obstacles to Progressive Bee-Culture—

G. W. Demaree, Christiansburg, Ky.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1 to 5.—Balloting for time and place of next meeting.

Addresses to be Followed by Discussion.

A free-and-easy, go-as-you-please Recital of a Bee-Keepers' Holiday—

Rev. W. F. Clarke, Listowel, Canada.

Wintering Bees in Texas—

Dr. Wm. R. Howard, Kingston, Texas.

Swarms vs. Comb Honey—

Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

My Experience; or How I Learned to Handle Bees Profitably—

Dr. E. Drane, Eminence, Ky.

EVENING SESSION.

7 to 9.—Miscellaneous business.

Addresses to be Followed by Discussion.

The Honey Bee and Its Relation to the Science of Economics—

Hon. Melville Hayes, Wilmington, O.

Social Interchange of Views on Miscellaneous Topics by those Present.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

MORNING SESSION.

9 to 12.—New business, resolutions, etc.

Addresses to be Followed by Discussion.

The Origin of the Present Races of Bees—

E. E. Hasty, Richards, O.

The Wintering of Bees—

C. F. Muth, Cincinnati, O.

Is Bee-Culture a Suitable Employment for Women?—Mrs. L. Harrison, Peoria, Ill.

Bee-Keeping as a Business, or the Sole Vocation of an Individual—

W. J. Davis, Youngsville, Pa.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1 to 5.—Reading of correspondence.

Addresses to be Followed by Discussion.

Breeding to Improve Bees—

C. J. Robinson, Richford, N. Y.

The Influence of Honey on Wintering—

Chas. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

Honey Bee Literature—What it is, and What it Should Be—

Judge W. H. Andrews, McKinney, Tex.

An Essay (subject not yet stated)—

A. J. King, New York City.

Essays are expected from Wm. Carr, Newton Heath, England, and other European apianists.

Final business, and adjournment.

By order of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

THOMAS C. NEWMAN.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUG. 17, 1881.

Maple Sugar.—Mr. W. F. Standish, Evansville, Wis., gives the following incident:

Quite a large number of pails of "Vermont maple sugar" were sold in this village last spring. It being only 14 cents a pound, I bought one to melt up for syrup; but on melting it makes a sickish-tasting liquid, which has a thick, cream-colored sediment. We cannot use it, and a half pail of the "sugar" now stands in the cellar. It is fermenting and souring. Whether it is sugar or glucose, I want no more of it. I have no doubt that it would kill bees.

The trash you have purchased for maple sugar is evidently the commercial article—about seven-eighths glucose. It is a "favorite" with the adulterators, because it is so profitable. That "it kills" thousands of children every year does not trouble their consciences—"It is business, you know, and we cannot help the results; if we don't do it some one else will." This is the excuse we heard offered for such diabolical action, only a few hours ago.

We have received No. 1 of a new paper, published by H. A. Poole, Mechanic's Falls, Me. It is called the "New England Bee Journal and Home Gazette;" 4 pages are devoted to bee-culture and the other 4 to home matters, news, etc. The *Gazette* has our best wishes for success in all earnest endeavors to assist in elevating the science of bee-culture in New England and elsewhere.

Local Fairs.—Bee-keepers attending fairs this fall should have a few bee-keepers' manuals, etc., with their exhibits. When taken in ½ dozen lots by express, for this purpose, we will supply any or all kinds, or one or two of each to make the half dozen, at 30 per cent. discount. If wanted by mail, add the postage. We do not send any "on sale or return." We will furnish copies of the BEE JOURNAL free for distribution at fairs.

On page 241, in the 3d paragraph of the article on "An Assistant for the Apiary," read "The top of this tool box is hinged," instead of shingled.

A single number of the Weekly BEE JOURNAL is often worth more to a bee-keeper than a whole year's subscription costs. Read what those who have taken it for years say on several pages of this JOURNAL.

We have prepared a SPECIAL edition of the BEE JOURNAL, just as it will be published in 1882 (16 pages), for distribution at Fairs, Conventions, etc. Any one who may desire to distribute them to bee-keepers will be supplied free, in any quantity they may be able to judiciously use.

Marketing Extracted Honey.

Mr. Wm. C. Carson, Addison, N. Y., asks for information concerning the marketing of extracted honey, and where he can obtain tin pails or cans, if such are suitable.

This is an important matter, for a good article, attractively put up, will always command the best price, and it is, therefore, of the utmost importance to producers to have honey put up in the best marketable shape.

Of glass honey jars there are two sizes, those holding, respectively, one



Glass Honey Jars.

or two pounds; these are very convenient and attractive for small consumers. Some also use the large glass jars, but we do not think they are as good as tin pails, such as are sold by Ch. Dadant & Son, for several reasons. We give the following from the pamphlet entitled "Extracted Honey," by Ch. & C. P. Dadant:

Having failed to succeed in the sale of honey in glass jars, on account of the regular granulation of our honey and its unattractive appearance in glass, since it looked like butter, or lard, or even worse, we concluded that the only thing to be used for small retail packages was tin. Small wooden



A Nest of Tin Pails for Honey.

packages were tried, and found inadequate, as the honey soaked or leaked, more or less, through any of the cheap packages that we could provide, unless they were coated with wax, which made them too expensive. But tin was entirely successful. We already had the 10-pound pail, but this was too large for a very large retail grocery trade. We had a 5-pound pail

made, which, though half of the former, was still found too large. A pail half of this was then made. It was a pretty little thing—a real toy—and took well. But this was not small enough for some customers, and at the request of several grocers, we divided it again, and now had a box of 1¼ pounds.

Mr. Heddon used earthen crocks holding about 10 pounds, and he likes them very well; it is very convenient to take the honey from them when it is candied, or to liquify it by placing the crock in warm water.

For larger packages we know of nothing superior to the spruce or pine kegs. Of these there are 3 sizes, holding, respectively, 50, 100, and 160 pounds of honey. When compared with large barrels, holding from 300 to 500 pounds each, they are fully as cheap and often cheaper. They need no waxing, but should simply be thoroughly scalded with boiling water before being used. The leakage so often occurring in the large hard-wood barrels can be entirely prevented by using spruce kegs. Considering the cost and trouble of waxing, the loss of honey by leakage, and the ease with which these kegs can be handled and shipped, with an actual saving in original cost, it is apparent to all that they are the best. The smaller packages (jars or pails) should be labeled, and made attractive.

It is gratifying to know that during the present season extracted honey has been produced to a much larger extent than ever before. Without saying anything to the disparagement of comb honey, we may say that we think it will become a staple only in the ex-



Small Kegs for Honey.

tracted form. Its excellent qualities, when it is better understood, will bring it into almost universal favor.

Every bee-keeper should fully supply his own locality, and he should let it be distinctly understood that it is the pure honey taken from the combs by centrifugal force—that nothing is added to it, and nothing taken from it but the comb—that it is not the old-fashioned "strained honey," which was obtained by being taken from smashed brood-combs, and "strained" from dead bees, pollen, etc., but that it is the pure liquid gathered from the flowers, which will give health to the body, force to the mind, and strength to the intellect of those who use it.

It should also be kept before consumers that granulated honey can be reduced to its liquid state in a few moments by placing the honey in a jar in warm water. When thus liquified it so remains for some time before again crystallizing. Consumers may be sure of a wholesome article by purchasing granulated honey and reducing it.

It will pay to devote a few hours in getting up a club for the BEE JOURNAL. Read the list of premiums on this page. Every bee-keeper should take it.

Lecture at St. Joseph, Mo.

We have consented to give a lecture on "Bees and Honey," at the Court House in St. Joseph, under the auspices of the apianian department of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Inter-State Exposition, on Thursday, Sept. 8, 1881, at 8 p. m. R. S. Musser, Esq., the Superintendent of the department of apiculture, seems determined not only to have a very fine display of bees, honey, apianian implements, etc., but also to try to elevate the science and beget a progressive spirit in the honey producers of the Missouri Valley.

We hope to see a large number of the intelligent bee-keepers of the Missouri Valley at this meeting; we shall endeavor to elucidate many points of interest to those who keep bees and produce honey. Let there be a general rally.

We have been solicited to lecture on apicultural matters at several points in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, but shall be unable to do so this fall, as we have other engagements.

The Honey Harvest of Switzerland.

—The *Bulletin D'Apiculture*, published by Mons. Bertrand, in Nyon, Switzerland, has an extended review and copious extracts from the pamphlet on Extracted Honey, by C. H. & C. P. Dadant. In a private letter, the editor of that paper remarks as follows:

We have had a very hot summer, with no rain for seven weeks. A few nights since we had several earthquakes. Such a state of things has not occurred since 1793. On account of the cold winds in April and May, our early crop of honey was only one-half of the average; but our mountain crop will be very good. I expect this year to obtain only about 3,000 or 3,500 pounds in my three apiaries.

Mr. Bertrand (our friend and collaborer) is one of the most scientific and progressive apiarists in Europe. He manages his bees in true American fashion, and closely watches all our improved methods in bee-culture and for obtaining honey. He adds: "The Weekly BEE JOURNAL (though it is a monthly when it comes to me) pleases me very much, and I could not do without it. It is, for me, THE STANDARD."

Honey and Bee Show in Canada.

At the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, Sept. 5-17, prizes for "Honey and Apiarian Supplies" are to be given to the extent of \$115, besides two medals and six diplomas.

The *Planters' Journal*, published at Vicksburg, Miss., is one of the finest monthlies in the United States. The August number is a model of perfection, and a credit to "the art preservative." We wish it abundant success.

Premiums.—Those who get up clubs for the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for 1882, will be entitled to the following premiums:

For a Club of 2, —a copy of "Bees and Honey."
" " 3, —a Binder for 1882.
" " 4, —Cook's Manual, paper.
" " 5, —cloth.
" " 6, —Weekly Bee Journal for 1 year.

The Ninth Grand Exhibition of Art and Industry will be open for the reception of articles on Wednesday, Aug. 17, to Tuesday evening, Sept. 6. Open to the public from Wednesday, Sept. 7, to Saturday, Oct. 8.

Unbusiness-like Transactions.

Having received many complaints from the patrons of H. A. Burch & Co., concerning very long delays in filling orders, and broken promises, we have written them many times, urging them to more punctuality. We desired not to unnecessarily bring these matters before the public, preferring to get them settled in a private way, but the complaints became so numerous that on August 1 we wrote that firm, entreating them to satisfy their patrons, and added:

It will not do simply to say Mr. B. has been sick; there is a "Co." who should see that things move along right, and satisfy customers. You assured me before I commenced to advertise for you (in February, 1881) that you would "fill all orders promptly," or I should not have inserted your advertisement.

We give Mr. Burch's reply in full, as follows:

EDITOR BEE JOURNAL: In answer to yours of Aug. 1, I will say that we regret exceedingly that you should be "annoyed" by complaints of us and our business. The loss of our bees last spring was a heavy blow to us, financially, necessitating purchasing largely to fill our orders. This put us back somewhat, although June 1 found us restocked and in shape to begin business in earnest, but 2 weeks of cold weather in June delayed us still more. Then it came off very hot, and bees swarmed to such an extent that we could do little shipping during the remainder of the month. Then the hives were crowded with honey, which had to be extracted before bees could be safely shipped any distance. This made it very slow work indeed, and as we were unable to procure sufficient suitable assistance, we got further and further behind. Notwithstanding, I have worked day and night for the past 3 months, having nearly ruined my eyesight writing nights, we are still behind. We are still shipping bees, but it goes slowly; have returned all the money we can at present, so much so that we have not enough left to meet our bills. Now, to sum up, we have done all we possibly can for our customers, and if you can suggest any better plan than that of keeping steadily at work and working out of the dilemma, we should be very grateful.

The course pursued by Novice, and other parties, has seriously delayed us, as many parties have obtained the idea they would lose their money, and we have been more than "annoyed" by their threats and importunities. You can perhaps imagine how one feels who is behind, yet honestly striving to do his utmost to be just to all, to be misrepresented as we have been. Now do with us just as you think right. If you feel like saying in the BEE JOURNAL that you regret our being so much behind, but are assured that we will make all satisfactory so far as lies in our power, we shall feel grateful. My partner has been away since last February. Will remit amount of your bill at earliest date we can do so.

H. A. BURCH.

We are well aware of the troubles that came from the losses of bees, and unpropitious weather for queen-rearing, but the complaints cover the filling of orders for sections, comb foundation, etc.

In all cases, where orders cannot be filled in a reasonable time, the money should be cheerfully refunded. Mr. B. asks if we can suggest some better plan than the one he is pursuing. If he has used the money belonging to his patrons would it not be better to borrow enough money on his bees, supplies, stock, farm, or whatever he has, and pay back those whose money

he has used for other than the purposes they sent it, and that, too, without their knowledge or consent?

We have no desire to injure anyone, especially any who are trying to do right, and hence we have labored long and earnestly with H. A. Burch & Co., for their own benefit, urging them to make peace with their patrons, and we do hope that they will act promptly and save their credit as business men.

Not wishing to burden the JOURNAL with the detailed complaints, we omit them, and simply refer to them in bulk.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Bees and Cider.—Mr. L. C. Root in the *American Agriculturist* says:

Another correspondent suggests that the losses in bees during last winter were largely due to the fact, that from the great abundance of apples, bees appropriated cider quite extensively during the fall. It is unquestionable that the juice from such quantities of decaying fruit, as well as the cider gathered in the vicinity of cider mills, would have a deleterious effect upon bees. While this can hardly be considered as the main cause of our heavy losses, all will agree that all conditions must be most favorable during such severe weather, if success is to be attained. Good, well cured and sealed honey is essential, and where cider is gathered in abundance late in the fall, this condition can hardly be secured.

Use for Propolis.—Mrs. L. Harrison, in *Gleanings*, says:

I use it in many ways, and there is scarcely a day that I do not use it in something. I noticed yesterday, that bees were in a cap of a hive, and on examining found that they came in through a hole in a honey-box. I got some propolis, worked it up soft with my fingers, and spread it over the hole. If I saw off a limb of a tree, I cover the wound with it, to keep out insects and rain. If the dipper leaks, it is soon mended with it, and the wash-basin can be cured of its leaky tricks by having a thin coating rubbed on the bottom. Old pans and dippers, used for dipping slops and feeding chickens, would be much better, if their holes were mended in this way. Some roofs leak around chimneys, which can be stopped by rolling up propolis into little rolls, and fitting it nicely into the crevices, so that the shingles and bricks are glued together, leaving no cracks for water to run through.

Some have parasols or umbrellas with a carved fish or dog's head on the end of the handle for ornament. We have one, and on the 4th of July our dog's head came off; We worked some propolis then, and wrapped the handle in it, and put on the dog's head again, cleaning off all propolis that oozed out, after pushing it on. To-day we tried to pull it off, but it was no go; it was just as if it had grown there. Who will try propolis for budding and grafting? LUCINDA HARRISON. Peoria, Ill., July, 1881.

Good Report from Texas.—The *Texas Agricultural Journal*, a new Monthly published at Hempstead, Texas, gives the following report from Mr. B. F. Carroll, of Dresden, Texas:

I had twenty colonies to commence with; had the first swarm that came out, in the state—and this was all. I increased to 53 colonies by artificial swarming, and have a surplus of 100 pounds per old colony. My best colony has brought me, in dollars and cents,

\$21.20, or 106 pounds choice comb honey at 20 cents per pound. I can sell all my extracted honey at 15 cents a pound. Three colonies of bees will produce as much, in dollars and cents, as 2 acres of cotton. One man and a stout boy can attend 150 colonies. These will average 50 pounds, one year after another, and at 15 cents, gives \$1125.00. Can a man and a boy do this raising cotton.

In the neighborhood of Waxahatchie I found 600 colonies of bees, and in my neighborhood about 300. All doing well; mostly blacks. I have now on my yard Cyprian, Syrian, Italian, German and Hungarian Bees. I cannot yet tell which are the best—they are all good.

Honey Show for Canada.—The *Canadian Farmer* advises the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association to offer a variety of premiums for honey at the exhibition, at Toronto, this fall, and adds:

A prize should be given for extracted honey done up in the best marketable shape in glass, tin and wood. Comb honey might be divided into three classes, box-honey, section-boxes, and whatever other form may commend itself to the judges. This would give scope for much variety. In addition to the above there should be prizes for implements for apian use and also for fruit preserved in honey, as well as other things in the manufacture of which honey is employed. We trust that the display this season will far surpass that of any previous year both in the number of exhibitors as well as the variety of forms in which the honey is presented, so that the public may be made to feel the importance of this infant industry and encouraged to assist in its further development. One of the principal objects of the association is to show the advantage the country may derive from greater attention being paid to bee-keeping, and in no way can this fact be brought home to the general public so forcibly as by the members uniting to make the display in the apian department of the exhibition a grand success.

Superiority of Italian Bees.—Mr. J. B. Mitchell in the *Hawkinsville (Ga.) Dispatch* says:

Their good qualities are now conceded by all who have tried both varieties under similar circumstances, and they are rapidly taking the place of the blacks in all parts of the country.

They are more active than other bees, making three flights in the time that the black bees make two; they are more hardy, working earlier and later, and in cooler weather; they gather honey from flowers which are not frequented by black bees; their queens are more prolific, so that they may be increased much faster with safety; they gather more honey and give more swarms in the same length of time, and are more gentle and easily handled than black bees.

Their chief point of excellence, and one that is worth everything to beekeepers in the South is, that they readily and successfully defend their hives against the depredations of the bee moth. A strong colony of Italians is worth more as a protection against this pest than all the moth-proof hives and moth traps that were ever invented.

A Houseful of Honey.—A Special Dispatch to the *Chicago Tribune* gives the following particulars of a hive, which is probably large enough to satisfy any one:

Streator, Aug. 4.—A few days ago Mr. Adam Diller, a wealthy farmer living a few miles east of here, had occasion to visit an old dilapidated dwelling that stood on the back of his farm, which had for a long time been unoccupied, when he was quite surprised to find that it had been taken possession of by an enormous colony of bees,

and from appearances they had been there some time, as the walls were full of honey-comb and the industrious little fellows were hard at work filling the cells with the sweet juices. Your correspondent visited the hive last evening, and would judge that there must be at least a ton of honey there. Mr. Diller says he will not disturb them, but will give them full play in their extensive home.

Importing Queens.—Mr. D. A. Jones, thus describes his method of shipping Cyprian queens, in the *Canadian Farmer*:

It is a very difficult matter to import them to this country. The colonies I bought in Palestine I had sent down to the coast, and then forwarded by steamer to Cyprus. There they were transferred from the cylinders into movable frame hives. I then made a box about 4x5x6 inches out of pine lumber. I put a screen on the bottom and one in the top, each about 3 inches square, to let the air pass through. In one end of the box I fixed a bottle filled with water, and having a cork through which a cutting was made for a wick. Through this cutting I drew a cotton wick, and by capillary attraction this wick is kept wet with water and the bees drink and then eat some granulated sugar, which I fastened upon the other end of the box by pouring it in hot and allowing it to cool. Between the bottle and the sugar I had a comb with a little syrup in. There was a queen and from 160 to 300 bees in the box. I had a crate made to hold 27 of these boxes, and they were separated from each other about an inch and a half, so that a current of air always passes around every box. I have some bees that were kept 6 weeks in that way, and during the whole time they had but one chance to fly, and that was when I arrived at London. Some of the bees appeared to need this, and others did not. The water was very bad, and I have given instructions that in future consignments the water should be boiled before being put into the bottle; this will purify it.

The best course for a man to pursue who wants to keep bees, simply to get honey enough to supply his own family, is to get 5 or 6 hives and read up Cook's Manual of Bee Culture; and if he writes to me I will give him all the information I can. Cook's Manual is decidedly the best manual on bee culture which has been published.

Prospect for Fall Honey.—The *Indiana Farmer* gives the following as the prospects for a fall crop of honey in Indiana:

The bees have commenced getting some honey again and in spite of the exceedingly dry weather of the past 6 weeks the prospects for a good fall crop of honey are quite flattering. All sections or boxes that are part full of white honey should be removed, especially so where well capped over. Sections partially filled with white honey and finished with buckwheat or dark honey, do not look well, and will only bring a correspondingly low price in the market. If you want to use the sections partially filled with comb, remove the white honey with the extractor, or, in the absence of the extractor, uncapp the honey, so in finishing up again they will make the cappings all alike.

The North Eastern Wisconsin Convention meets at Pewaukee, Wis., instead of Berlin, as at first announced. It meets on Oct. 11 and 12, 1881. Those in that vicinity should make a point of attending.

The Southern California District Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting in Los Angeles City, Sept. 8, 9, and 10, 1881. All persons interested in bees and honey are respectfully invited to attend.

J. E. PLEASANTS, Pres.
Anaheim, Cal.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

The Cyprian Bees.—I bought an imported Cyprian queen of Mr. D. A. Jones about a year ago, but not being prepared to rear as many queens from her last season as I wished to, I took her to my friend, A. T. Williams, of St. Charles, Mo., who reared from her a number of queens for himself, and 8 for me. This spring I sold the imported queen to him, and he has been rearing queens from her for both of us all this season. I have now over 50 in my yard, and expect to have one in every one of my 95 hives before cold weather sets in. I like them very much. My experience with them is very different from that of Mr. Hayhurst. I can handle them as well as the Italians. It is very likely that all the Cyprian queens I now have have mated with Italian drones. It will take 2 or 3 years to tell the relative merits of the two races.

A. W. WINDHORST.
Ferguson, Mo., Aug. 9, 1881.

The Causes of Loss in Winter.—Bees have done remarkably well here since the first blossoms in the spring until within the last 2 weeks. The dry weather at present will seriously affect the fall crop of honey. I have thought of saying something about the cause of severe losses last winter, but so many have hit the point it is hardly worth while. The long continued cold with poor honey is about all that can be said. I think poor honey the main trouble. In some cases the honey soured in the combs; good rich honey will not do that. We had the same trouble 9 years ago, when one of my neighbors lost 72 colonies in an above-ground cellar, where he had previously wintered successfully. The honey and pollen soured, and foamed out of the cells.

L. C. WHITING.
East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 4, 1881.

Kingbirds.—Before we commence a war of extermination on these birds we should be sure that they do more harm than good. We recently saw a kingbird alight on the dead limb of a cherry tree and then fly off and catch a rose-bug, which it brought back, and ate a part of it and dropped the rest. It kept this up for some time. We watched it awhile, and counted over 50 rose-bugs that it caught. There were bees flying to and from their hives under the trees, but I did not see it catch one. If the kingbirds would do nothing more than to keep the rose-bugs thinned out, so that we could do away with poisoning and picking them off by hand, to save our fruit, vines, trees, etc., from its ravages, we might well spare a few thousand bees, if the birds want them. I think the time spent and money for powder and shot to kill birds with, costs more than the damage they do to the bees.

W. C. JEMISON.
Natick, Mass., Aug. 3, 1881.

Half a Crop of Honey.—Bees did well in Jasper county early in the season, but a local drouth has cut the honey crop in two; half a crop is all that can be reported. From 13 colonies, mostly light in the spring, I have taken 405 pounds—100 pounds 2-pound sections; the balance extracted. They still have honey enough to winter if they hold their own from this time until winter.

M. LEIDY.
Carthage, Mo., Aug. 4, 1881.

Our Experience with Cyprian Bees.—We want to get rid of them as fast as possible. It is impossible to control them. When their anger is aroused you cannot get them quiet; smoke is useless, unless you put sulphur in the smoker. My son opened a Cyprian colony at one of our apiaries; they stung every animal around the apiary, ducks, chickens, etc. They went inside

the house to sting the good woman, who was quietly sitting in her chair. You cannot look in front of a Cyprian colony without being assailed; you cannot move a block at the entrance without 5 or 10 bees darting to your face, like sparks from fireworks. While extracting, my son received hundreds of stings from them. We do not want any more such bees, even if they were better than Italian bees—and this is not proven to be the case. My grandchild was assailed by these furies while standing in front of one of the hives. I hastened to bring him into the house, and was, of course, followed by a cloud of angry bees. After 15 minutes or more, while we were still bathing his head, we were again assailed by these bees, who were angry at not finding their way through the window. They do not know how to gorge themselves with honey when you smoke them; they shake their wings, and fly to sting. They act exactly as the Egyptian bees do, and are, no doubt, of the same family.

CHAS. DADANT.
Hamilton, Ill., Aug. 5, 1881.

Short Crop of Honey.—Had a poor honey season—not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ the crop of last year, on account of long drouth. Bees have a plenty to keep them through the winter, if they make no more. If it rains soon there will be a good crop of bitter honey this fall.

E. P. MASSEY.
Waco, Texas, Aug. 2, 1881.

The Mint Family.—I send, by mail, a sample of a plant for name. No one here knows what it is. It gives every indication of being a grand honey plant, of long-blooming duration, and we wish the name and its tenacity to the ground given through the BEE JOURNAL.

JAMES HEDDON.
Dowagiac, Mich., Aug. 8, 1881.

[This is *Brunella vulgaris*—self-heal or heal-all. It belongs to the mint family. It is a common perennial, about a foot high, or much less on poor land. I have before received it, as a bee plant, as in fact I have a large number of different species of mints, such as catmint, germander, spearmint, bugleweed, several basil, marjoram, thyme, calaminth, balm, pennyroyal, horse-balm, sage, bergamot, scutellaria, horehound, hedge-nettle, motherwort, dead-nettle, and others. The plant above referred to, is considered quite a weed in some meadows and lawns.—PROF. W. J. BEAL, Michigan Agricultural College.]

Honey Crop in California.—This is a poor season for honey; many bee-men will do well if they carry their bees through without a general loss. Very few have extracted any this season, and only in limited quantity.

MRS. SARAH A. FAIRCHILD.
Pomona, Cal., July 21, 1881.

Cyprian Bees Handsome and Gentle.—My Cyprian queens from Mr. Jones arrived too late for me to get a correct idea of their qualities this season. They are, most certainly, the prettiest bees I have seen, and as gentle as any to handle.

CHAS. F. MUTH.
Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1881.

The Honey Harvest.—The very hot weather of the past week culminated, last night, in a terrible wind-storm, followed by a light shower. For 2 days the thermometer reached 102° in the shade. Notwithstanding the long-continued hot weather, honey has been coming in quite steadily. My colonies that have been run for comb honey have averaged about 45 pounds each, of the very best quality of clover honey. I think that they would nearly have doubled this if I had not "divided the colonies" at the beginning of the clover harvest. My increase will be about 300 per cent., nearly all by division. With plenty

of rain we will have quite a long fall harvest of golden rod, etc. The Weekly is indispensable.

HARRY G. BURNET.
Blairstown, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1881.

Basswood, Bee-House, etc.—When is the right time to plant basswood, and how should it be cultivated? The forests on the creeks are being cut away, and there is none on the Mississippi bottoms. I will give a description of my bee-house, in which I have wintered successfully for 6 or 7 years. Last winter I lost 3 colonies—one a nucleus, one starved, and one with plenty of honey. The house is 16x16 feet, by 10 feet high; studding 2x8 inches; lined with the cheapest lumber; outside boarded up and down; space of 8 inches filled with sawdust; 6-inch square ventilator in north and south end, just above the floor; floor 12 inches above the ground; filled below with sawdust; one ventilator in the center; ceiled with cheap lumber, filled in with sawdust, and covered with cheap shingles; door filled. The house is also very handy for summer use. I commenced this spring with 2 colonies, and now have 9. Success to the BEE JOURNAL. J. S. JACKSON.
Keithsburg, Ill., July 24, 1881.

[Basswood or linden (*Tilia Americana*) is indigenous to a large portion of the North American continent; growing, often, to a very large size, and vying with other forest trees in height. It is quite hardy, and grows readily and thriftily from the seed.



Leaf and Blossoms of Basswood.

We have heard of its blooming and secreting honey in 6 years after planting. The seeds should be sown in drills and cultivated for one year, then transplanted, setting from 10 to 14 feet apart each way. It prefers the proximity to water-courses, bottom-lands, and gravelly soils in which water stands near the surface the whole season through. It would be most satisfactory to transplant yearling seedlings from the bottom-lands. It possesses a magnificent foliage, and is a great favorite with the bees.—ED.]

Robbing, a Fine Art.—Taking everything into consideration, we are having the poorest honey season for years past. The season was good from the middle of May until June 20, about 4 weeks. Our bees were not strong enough at the time to do much in the way of surplus. First, too much rain, then excessive hot weather—106° in the shade was not uncommon. To sum it up in a few words, rain, heat, and drouth has shortened our honey season at least 4 weeks. The drouth still continues at this writing (Aug. 9) and we have bees by the bushel to consume the winter stores, and to practice the art of robbing. Cyprian bees are no "sneak thieves," they just walk over the dead and the dying like Roman soldiers shod with iron. We hope to civilize them, bye-and-bye.

G. W. DEMAREE.
Christiansburg, Ky., Aug. 5, 1881.

Immense Yield of Honey from Basswood.—The basswood bloom closed with July, and it has produced one of the largest yields of honey I ever knew. I have 106 colonies in good condition.

M. S. SNOW.
Osakis, Minn.

Honey Crop Flush.—The honey crop is flush in this locality. The flow of honey from the linden was fair, and from white clover it was excellent.

J. VANDEUSEN.
Sprout Brook, N. Y.

Short Crop of Honey in California.—The honey crop of this State will be short this year. The Weekly BEE JOURNAL is very much appreciated here in California. The universal report is: "I like it even better than I thought I should." Go on with your improvements; we, out here, will be fully satisfied with your excellent judgment.

J. D. ENAS.
Napa, Cal.

Bees Booming.—Bees were booming during July,—all else was at a standstill.

W. P. HENDERSON.
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The Queen's Marriage Flight.—I saw a queen and drone together a few days ago. When I first saw them they looked to me like a small ball of bees, moving in the air. They were not over 10 feet high, gradually coming to the earth; they lodged on a weed that had been cut down and was leaning against a fence rail, and separated; the drone flew to the right and the queen to the left. What I saw took place in less than a minute. Our honey yield was not large here, although it was the best honey season for years. Bees were too much reduced in numbers to gather and make it profitable to their keepers.

J. T. WILSON.
Mortonsville, Ky.

Bee-Keeping Does Pay Better Than Farming.—About 60 per cent. of the bees died in this neighborhood last winter; I lost 1 out of 9, all in box hives on their summer stands unprotected. They have now increased, by natural swarming, to 29. I have 7 of them in movable frame hives. I do not know anything about foundation, extractors, or anything else concerning bees, but if I do not get the enthusiasm all taken out of me I intend to learn. My bees are all blacks; they are always hunting for something to quarrel with, but I could manage them without smoke, if I only understood what to do for them. There has been a continual flow of honey here since the 1st of May, and I have a good location for an apiary. If I understood the business I think it would pay better than farming, or anything that I could do.

BLAKE BAIRD.
Cush, Penn., July 16, 1881.

Cheap Fares.—On the 5th of Oct. (the day the Convention meets) the Cotton States Exposition opens in Atlanta, Ga.; round trip fare from Chicago to Atlanta will be \$15. Tickets good, I suppose, till the close of the Exposition, in December. Now, you see, the bee-keepers in the North and West can have no excuse, on the score of high fare, from attending the Bee-Keepers' Convention. On the same ticket they can lay over at Lexington, for a few days. Just think! only \$15 round trip from Chicago to Atlanta, via Lexington. J. P. H. BROWN.
Augusta, Ga., Aug. 6, 1881.

Too Wet or Too Dry.—In May and June it was too wet, now it is too dry for honey gathering. Bees are storing a little from buckwheat on the mornings when we have any dew.

A. J. ADKINSON.
Winterset, Iowa, Aug. 9, 1881.

The Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting in Platteville, Grant Co., Wis., Nov. 30, 1881.

N. E. FRANCE, Sec., Platteville, Wis.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Single copies of the JOURNAL sent postage paid for 5 cents each.

Those who may wish to change from other editions to the Weekly, can do so by paying the difference.

When changing a postoffice address, mention the old as well as the new address.

Ribbon Badges, for bee-keepers, on which are printed a large bee in gold, we send for 10 cts. each, or \$8 per 100.

Advertisements intended for the BEE JOURNAL must reach this office by Saturday of the previous week.

Photographs of prominent Apirarists—Langstroth, Dzierzon, and the baron of Berlepsch.—Price 25 cents each.

Constitutions and By-Laws for local Associations \$2.00 per 100. The name of the Association printed in the blanks for 50 cents extra.

The Beauty and Color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness, and dandruff eradicating properties. 31w4

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A Sample Copy of the Weekly BEE JOURNAL will be sent free to any person. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office.

Examine the Date following your name on the wrapper label of this paper; it indicates the time to which you have paid. Always send money by postal order, registered letter, or by draft on Chicago or New York. Drafts on other cities, or local checks, are not taken by the banks in this city except at a discount of 25 cents, to pay expense of collecting them.

Premiums.—For a club of 2, weekly we give a copy of "Bees and Honey;" for a club of 5, weekly, we will give a Cook's Manual, a Bee-Keeper's Guide, bound in cloth; for a club of 6, we give a copy of the JOURNAL for a year free. It will pay to devote a few hours to the BEE JOURNAL.

It would save us much trouble, if all would be particular to give their post office address and name, when writing to this office. We have letters (some inclosing money) that have no name, post-office, County or State.—Also, if you live near one postoffice and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the Weekly American Bee Journal and any of the following periodicals, for 1881, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both:

Publisher's Price.	Club.
The Weekly Bee Journal (T.G. Newman)	\$2.00
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture (A.I. Root)	3.00
Bee-Keepers' Magazine (A.J. King)	3.00
Bee-Keepers' Exchange (J.H. Nellis)	2.75
The 4 above-named papers	4.75
Bee-Keepers' Instructor (W. Thomas)	2.50
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The 1 above-named papers	5.00
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Bee-Culture (T.G. Newman)	2.40
Binder for Weekly	2.85
For Semi-monthly Bee Journal	\$1.00 less.
For Monthly Bee Journal	\$1.50 less.

Local Convention Directory.

1881.	Time and Place of Meeting.
Oct. 4—Eastern Michigan, at Detroit, Mich.	A. B. Weed, sec., Detroit, Mich.
6—Union Kentucky, at Shelbyville, Ky.	G. W. Demaree, Sec., Christiansburg, Ky.
5-7—National, at Lexington, Ky.	
12—Kentucky State, at Louisville, Ky.	
11, 12—Northern Michigan, at Maple Rapids.	O. H. Goodno, Sec., Carson City, Mich.
11, 12—Northwestern Wis., at Pewaukee, Wis.	Frances Danham, Sec., DePere, Wis.
12—Central Ky., in Exp. B'd's Louisville, Ky.	W. Williamson, Sec., Lexington, Ky.
25, 26—Northwestern District, at Chicago, Ill.	C. C. Coffinberry, Sec., Chicago, Ill.
27—Central Michigan, at Lansing, Mich.	George L. Perry, Sec.
27—Western Mich., at Berlin, Mich.	Wm. M. S. Dodge, Sec., Coopersville, Mich.
Nov. 23—Eastern N. Y. Union, Knowersville, N. Y.	N. D. West, Sec., Knowersville, N. Y.
30—S. W. Wisconsin, at Platteville, Wis.	Wm. R. Howard, Sec.
1882.	
Jan. 25—Northeastern, at Utica, N. Y.	Geo. W. House, Sec., Fayetteville, N. Y.
April 11—Eastern Michigan, at Detroit, Mich.	A. B. Weed, Sec., Detroit, Mich.
27—Texas State, at McKinney, Texas.	Wm. R. Howard, Sec.
May —Champlain Valley, at Bristol, Vt.	T. Brookins, Sec.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

BUYERS' QUOTATIONS.

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HONEY—But little comb honey is yet upon the market, and the quotations are rather premature. New extracted honey is quite plentiful, and in good demand.
We quote light comb honey, in single comb boxes, 18@20c; in larger boxes 2c. less. Extracted 7@9c.
BEESWAX—Prime quality, 18@23c.

NEW YORK.
HONEY—New white honey in the comb, in 1 or 2 pound boxes, will bring 18@22 cents, though but little is offered yet.
White extracted, 7@10c.; dark, 7@8c.
BEESWAX—Prime quality, 18@22c.

CINCINNATI.
HONEY.—A few small lots of comb honey have made their appearance on our market, which I bought at 12@15c. per lb. I have very many offers, but there being no demand yet, I have not commenced to lay in my supply. Extracted honey ranges from 7@9c. on arrival.
BEESWAX—18@22c. C. F. MUTH.

SAN FRANCISCO.
HONEY—There is some inquiry, but difference in views between buyers and sellers prevents any movement except in a retail way. With present light stocks holders see no necessity of crowding offerings upon buyers.
We quote white comb, 13@15c.; dark to go, d. 10@12c. Extracted, choice to extra white, 8@9c.; dark and candied, 6@7c. BEESWAX—23@25c.
STEARNS & SMITH, 425 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 6, 1881.

The Northwestern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting Aug. 30, at Rock City, Stephenson Co., Ill. JONATHAN STEWART, Sec.

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The Northern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its fourth Annual Convention at Maple Rapids, Clinton Co., Mich., Oct. 11 and 12, 1881. O. R. GOODNO, Sec.



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Tool Box and Recording Desk Combined. Carries honey from the hive to the Extractor, a set of apiarian tools, metal-lined drawers for broken combs and fragments of wax, revolving comb-hanger, which holds comb firmly while pruning or cutting out queen cells, writing desk, and wash basin; will not break nor bruise combs; adjusts to fit all sizes of extracting and brood combs, and is less laborious to handle than the ordinary hand-baskets. Write your address on a postal card, and address it to JOHN M. DAVIS, 30wly Patentee and Proprietor, Spring Hill, Tenn.

WANTED—You to send for our Circular and Price list of American-Italian Bees. Address, JOS. M. BROOKS & BRO., 13wlm Columbus, Ind.

ITALIAN BEES, at very low prices, all in the hoop frame. F. E. TOWSEND, Hubbardston, Ionia Co., Mich.

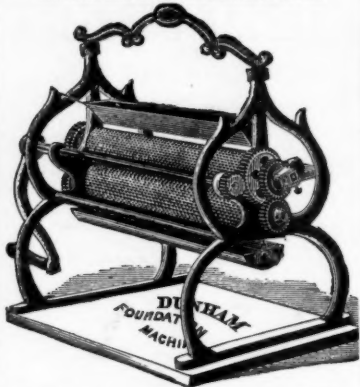
QUEEN BEES.

Tested Queens	\$2.00
Untested Queens (in August)	90c.
(in September)	75c.

33wlyp GEO. W. BAKER, Lewisville, Ind.

FRANCES DUNHAM,

Inventor and Sole Manufacturer of the



Dunham Foundation Mill,

Patented July 28th, 1881.

New Circular and Samples free. 13mtf FRANCES DUNHAM, DePere, Wis.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

Rogersville, Genesee County, Mich.

Makes a specialty of rearing fine Italian queens. All queens bred from imported queens, and from the purest and best home-bred queens, and the cells built in full colonies. No black bees in the vicinity. Single queen, \$1.00; six queens for \$5.00; twelve or more, 75c. each. Tested queens, \$2.00 each. Safe arrival by mail guaranteed. Send money by draft, registered letter, or by money order drawn on Flint, Mich. He has a stock of queens on hand, and can fill orders promptly. 28eowtf

BUY the BEST.

The best informed bee-keepers in the United States, say that our

DOUBLE-DRAFT QUINBY SMOKER

is decidedly the BEST now made. Hetherington discards all others, and orders two dozen for his own use. Doolittle says it is unequalled. So say all who see and use it. Price, by mail, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

OUR BOOK,

QUINBY'S NEW BEE-KEEPING,

continues to grow in popularity, and is the

Most Practical Work published. Price, by mail, \$1.50. We sell

Everything Used in Advanced Bee-Culture.

Send for our Illustrated Circular to

L. C. ROOT & BRO.,

MOHAWK, NEW YORK.

Be SURE

To send a postal card for our Illustrated Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies before purchasing elsewhere. It contains illustrations and descriptions of everything new and valuable needed in an apiary, at the lowest prices. Italian, Cyprian and Holy Land Queens and Bees.

J. C. & H. P. SAYLES, Hartford, Wis.

15 One-Cent Stamps

Will pay for our exhaustive pamphlet on raising, handling and marketing extracted honey.

COLONIES

Imported Italian Queens,

Of our own Importation, GUARANTEED PURE AND GENUINE.

Our Comb Foundation was awarded the diploma at the North-Eastern Bee-Keepers' Convention held in February.

Smokers, Knives, Extractors, &c.

Price List, with 3 samples of Comb Foundation, free. CHAS. DADANT & SON, 3mtf Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

BEES for SALE.

I have 25 Colonies of Bees that I will sell by the pound, or in full colonies. I will sell Italians at \$1.25 per pound; Blacks at \$1.00 per pound; Italian Queens—\$1.00 for Untested, reared from choice mother; 1 lb. of Bees, with Untested Queen, for \$5.00; Full Colonies of Italians, \$8.00; Full Colony of Blacks, with Untested Queen, \$7.00; same, with Black Queen, \$6.00. Bees are in well painted Langstroth and Gallup hives, well stocked with bees, brood and honey. L. E. WELCH, 33wlyt Box 144, Linden, Genesee Co., Mich.

Excelsior Honey Extractors.

The following letter explains itself:

A. H. NEWMAN, Esq., Dear Sir: No. 4 Excelsior Honey Extractor (with three-sided comb basket), received to day and tested. I find it EXCELLENT. I can take from my hives, extract, and return frames at the rate of 100 pounds per hour. Do not know how long I could keep up at that rate. If this isn't work, it resembles it very much. Truly yours, J. M. SHUCK. Dee Moines, Iowa, July 30, 1881.



Sizes and Prices of Extractors:
No. 1—for 2 Langstroth frames, 10x18 inc. \$8.00
No. 2—for 2 American frames, 13x13 inc. 8.00
No. 3—for 2 frames of any size, 13x20 inc. 12.00
No. 4—for 3 frames of any size, 13x20 inc. 12.00
No. 5—for 4 frames of any size, 13x20 inc. 14.00

ALFRED H. NEWMAN, 31tf 972 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

ITALIAN QUEENS, Full Colonies, Nuclei and Bee Hives specialties. Our new Illustrated Catalogue of Bees, Supplies, Fine Poultry, Small Fruits, &c. Free. Send for it and save money. J. T. SCOTT & BRO., Crawfish Springs, Ga. 2w32tx

ITALIAN QUEENS.

I can now furnish ITALIAN QUEENS, BY RETURN MAIL, at the following prices:

Tested Queens	\$1.50
Warranted Queens	1.00
Cyprian Queens, untested	1.00

As most all the Dollar Queens I sold last year were received from my dealer, J. T. WILSON, Mortonsville, Woodford Co., Ky.

Read! Read!

What our Customers say about our Queens:

The best Italian Queens I ever purchased came from you. W. MCKAY DOUGAN, M. D. Independence, Kas.

Queen was received all right. Her progeny is as well marked as herself, and she is the handsomest queen I ever received from any dealer.

MARY E. SMEATON, Chesaning, Mich.

The colony of bees you forwarded me last June turned out very well, and such a colony of bees as I had at the close of summer was worth looking at.

J. MATTHEW JONES, Halifax, N. S.

A thousand thanks for the two Cyprian Queens. They are both laying at the rate of 3,000 eggs per day. C. A. STEVENS, St. Laibore, Ont., Canada.

I have some of your light Italian stock. They are simply beautiful, and as for their honey-gathering qualities, they cannot be excelled.

J. P. REEVE, M. D., Blanco, Tex.

ITALIAN, CYPRIAN, Holy Land and Hungarian.

All sent out thus far give general satisfaction. The race of Hungarian are very hardy, queens large and unusually prolific, worker progeny fine honey-gatherers and very gentle; color dark; no pure queens of this race for sale, all are crossed with Cyprian or Italian drones, producing the best race of bees in the world. All our Dollar Queens are warranted pure. Tested Queens of either race, each, \$2.00. Choice Selected Queens of either race, each, \$1.50. Safe arrival guaranteed by mail. Full colonies, in Standard Langstroth Hive, \$12.00. Nuclei and Bees by the pound.

HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Essex Co., Mass.

WANTED—A few tons of York State COMB HONEY. State probable amount, how soon it can be put in shipping order, and address. 32w4tp F. L. SAGE, Wethersfield, Conn.

Vennor's Predictions

or this Month's Weather, prepared expressly for STODDART'S REVIEW.

Sample Copy mailed for 3c. Stamp. M. STODDART, Pub., N. Y., Phila., or Chicago. 31w3t

Rev. A. SALISBURY

Camargo, Douglas County, Ill.

Warranted Italian Queens, \$1.00; Tested Italian Queens, \$2; Cyprian Queens, \$2.00; Tested Cyprian Queens, \$4; 1 frame Nucleus, Italians, \$4.00; 1 frame Nucleus, Cyprians, \$5; Colony of Italians, 8 frames, \$8.00; Colony of Cyprians, 8 frames, \$10.00. Wax worked 10c. per lb. Pure Comb Foundation, on Dunham Machine, 25 lbs. or over, 35c. per lb. Send for Circular. 1wly

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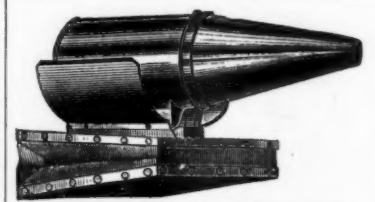
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Bingham Bee Smoker.

The first practical bellows bee smoker. The first and original patent smoker. The first never-failing bee controller. The first direct draft bellows smoker. The first to burn stove wood and not go out. The first durable bellows bee smoker. The first to create a demand for smokers. The first to meet the wants of bee-keepers. The first cylinder-proof bellows smoker. The first twenty thousand now in use. The first complaint yet to be received. The first smoker yet to be returned.

The first thing for bee-keepers to do, to save imposition and money, and be happy and safe, is to send a card for testimonials, or half-dozen rates, to

BINGHAM & HETHERINGTON, OTSEGO, MICH.

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